
XXX. *A Supplement to the "Synopsis of Testaceous Pneumono-branchous Mollusca of Great Britain."* By John Gwyn Jeffreys, Esq., F.L.S.

Read June 21, 1831.

MORE extensive opportunities and the assistance of scientific friends enable me to offer a few remarks, by way of addition and correction to the list of Mollusca which the Society lately did me the honour of publishing in their Transactions. Except in a very few instances I shall, as before, only notice such habitats for the species as have fallen under my own observation, or been communicated to me by others.

SUCCINEA.

S. putris var. *α*. *Linn. Trans. Soc. vol. xvi. p. 325.*

Mr. Alder, in a valuable paper on the land and freshwater shells of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which is to be found in the first volume of the Transactions of the Natural History Society of that place, describes this variety under the specific name of *oblonga*. Dr. Leach fell into the same mistake; and has moreover, in his inedited work on the British Mollusca, referred it to the *S. oblonga* of Draparnaud. It is a very variable species.

S. oblonga, *p. 325.*

Sparingly in ditches on Braunton Burrows, North Devon. I observed specimens in the Hon. Lady Elizabeth Finch's collec-

tion of British shells, and also in Dr. Turton's cabinet; in both cases mixed with the other sort.

VITRINA.

V. Mülleri, p. 326.

V. beryllina. Pfeiffer, *Sand-und-wasser Schnecken &c.* i. p. 47. Taf. iii. fig. 1.

V. pellucida. Mr. Alder, *Catal.*

The distribution of this species over our island appears to be very extensive. It is also mentioned in the Appendix to Welsh and Whitelaw's History of Dublin, under Captain Brown's name of *Helix elliptica*, as found at Ferbane and other parts of that neighbourhood. The animal has the same carnivorous propensities as the smaller Limacidæ and Testacelli; and I once detected no less than seven individuals busily engaged in feeding on a scarcely dead earthworm, which was faintly writhing about, and endeavoured in vain to get rid of its assailants.

V. Draparnaldi, p. 326.

Helicolimax Audebardi. Férussac, *Prodr.* p. 21.

In addition to the locality before mentioned, I have to add that I lately found a single specimen on Mount Edgecumbe near Plymouth. It is an intermediate species between the last and the *Helix diaphana* of Draparnaud.

V. elongata, p. 327, lege Dillwynii, Jeffreys.

This being a different species from the *V. elongata* of Draparnaud, I have ventured to dedicate it to my much esteemed friend, L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. of Penllergare, the well known author of several standard works on natural history.

HELIX.

H. pomatia, p. 329.

This species appears to be most attached to chalky soils and those

those of an oolite formation, perhaps on account of the quantity of lime which is necessary for the secretion of its shell and winter epiphragm.

H. fusca, p. 330.

Common in moist woods of the North of Devon. It frequently exceeds the size mentioned in the former part of my Synopsis.

H. trochiformis, p. 331.

In the same situations as the last, Wiltshire and Devonshire. Rathgael House, County Down, Ireland (*Mr. Cleland*); Eton, and Tenby; *Rev. Dr. Goodall*.

H. Mortoni, p. 332.

Box, near Bath, rare.

H. aculeata, p. 332.

In moist woods of Devon and Wiltshire

H. lamellata, p. 333.

"Animal pale grey," *Mr. Alder*; who very obligingly furnished me with specimens of this and other rare species of the North of England.

H. sericea, p. 333, *lege globularis*, *Jeffreys*.

Animal albidum, *anterior* griseum. *Sustentaculum* brevius crassum.

Abundantly in the South of Devon: also at Tenby (*Rev. Dr. Goodall*); and Salisbury. Neighbourhood of Dublin: *Appendix to Welsh and Whitelaw's Hist. of Dublin*.

The *H. sericea* of Draparnaud is a very different species from this. The name of *granulata*, given to the present by Dr. Turton and adopted by Mr. Alder, is objectionable, as indicating an imperfect appearance of the specimens; but I rather doubt its being distinct from the *H. hispida*. It is not uncommon in
many

many parts of Switzerland and on the French side of the Jura ; but has not I believe been found in more southern districts.

H. cingenda, p. 333.

Whitsand Bay, Cornwall. "Balbriggan Strand": *App. to Welsh & Whitelaw's Hist. of Dublin*.

H. virgata, p. 334.

The variety α is very plentiful on Braunton Burrows, North Devon ; and Mr. Alder has sent me a charming thin milk-white variety with a band of the same colour.

The *H. neglecta* of Draparnaud may, I think, be referred to another variety.

Pfeiffer's var. α and both his figures for this species (*variabilis*, P.) belong to the *H. cingenda*.

H. caperata, p. 335.

H. Thymorum. Pfeiffer, i. 37. *Taf.* ii. *fig.* 21, 22.

Var. α . *candida*, zonâ submarginali fusca, duabusque approximatis inferioribus.

H. candidula. *Fér.*?

Of this very beautiful variety I found a few specimens on the downs which overhang Whitsand Bay near Plymouth. Pfeiffer at first called it a variety of his *H. Thymorum* ; but he seems afterwards to have considered it as a distinct species in the Systematic Table at the end of his work. The point of difference between it and the *caperata* seems to be the same as that which is made to distinguish the *Pecten opercularis* and *lineatus* of British conchologists.

H. pallida, p. 335.

Common in many parts of Surry and Kent. Neighbourhood of Dublin: *App. to Welsh & Whitelaw's Hist. of Dublin*.

Young shells are hispid, a character common to this and many of its continental congeners.

15 bis. rufilabris. *Jeffreys*.

Animal testaceum aut griseum, supernè croceo-verrucosum. *Tentacula* longa flexilia.

Testa subdepressa, subglobosa, glabra, nitidiuscula, croceo-pallescent. *Anfractus* 5—6. *Apertura* subrotundo-lunata, margine rufo, limboque sæpè eburneo instructa.

Long. 0.25.—Diam. 0.5.

H. Carthusiana. Müller.

H. Carthusianella. Drap. p. 101. pl. vi. f. 31, 32. Fér. 47.

Var. *α. minor*, convexior.

H. (Helicella) Olivieri. Fér. p. 47.

Mr. J. F. Stephens (who presented me with specimens) says he found it many years ago in great abundance about Dover; and subsequently at Brighton and other parts of that line of coast. Little Hampton, Sussex: *Mr. J. E. Gray.*

Dr. Leach, in his admirable (though as yet inedited) work on the British Mollusca, says that "Mr. Gibbs discovered this species to be an inhabitant of Britain in 1814, and communicated it to Montagu, who named it in his MSS. *H. Gibbsii*."

It was, I believe, first publicly recorded as British by Baron de Férussac in his *Concordance Systematique pour les Mollusques terrestres et fluviatiles de la Grande Bretagne*.

I did not notice this species in the former part of my Synopsis, from a supposition (perhaps not altogether unfounded) that it had been naturalized in this country by an importation from the opposite coast of France. Certain it is that on a late visit to Dover, I could not, after a long and strict search, find any traces of its having inhabited that neighbourhood. The above description of the animal has been taken, *faute de mieux*, from specimens collected by myself in Normandy.

H. concinna,

H. concinna, p. 336.

H. depilata. Pfeiffer, i. 35. t. ii. f. 18?

By a careful examination of many hundred specimens from different localities, I am inclined to think that the above-named species must be eventually referred to the *H. hispida*. It is the *H. rufescens* of Swiss authors. The variety *α* abounds in the environs of Dover and the opposite coast of Calais.

The *H. plebeium* of Draparnaud is sometimes found in company with this species, and is probably another of the numerous varieties of the *H. hispida*.

H. rufescens, p. 337.

Var. *α alba*. Neighbourhood of Salisbury; and rejectamenta of the Thames at Battersea.

H. hispida, p. 338.

The *H. conspurcata* of Draparnaud is different from this species, being allied to our *H. caperata*.

Dr. James Lindsay, in a letter addressed to Roderick Impey Murchison, Esq., F.R.S., and lately read before the Society, states his having found the *H. obvoluta* alive and in considerable plenty in Ditcham Wood near Buriton, Hants. Mr. G. B. Sowerby had previously favoured me with a specimen from the same place. But its confined locality and the circumstance of its having remained so long unnoticed by British authors might warrant a suspicion that it may be of the same recent and precarious indigenoussness in this country with the *H. Carthusianella*.

H. ericetorum, p. 338.

I am quite satisfied of this being the *H. cespitum* of Draparnaud.

A more produced variety was obligingly favoured me by the Rev. R. T. Lowe, who tells me he found it many years ago in great abundance at Iona.

H. nitida,

H. nitida, p. 339.

Devonshire; Somersetshire; and the neighbourhood of London.

The *H. excavata* of Messrs. Bean and Alder appears to be the variety α of my Synopsis.

H. nitidula, var. α . p. 340.

H. pura. Mr. Alder, *Catal.*

21 bis. *radiatula*.

Animal nigrescens. *Tentacula* breviuscula.

Testa depressior, nitida, cornea, subtiliter et elegantissimè striata. *Anfractus* 3—4; suturâ distinctâ. *Apertura* suborbiculato-ovata; *peristomio* simplici. *Umbilicus* valdè patens.

Long. 0.05.—Diam. 0.125.

H. radiatula. Mr. Alder, *Catal.*

The striæ are fainter on the under side and do not quite reach to the umbilicus.—Among decaying leaves and moss in woods of the North of Devon, Kent, and Wiltshire.

For the discovery and publication of this elegant little species we are indebted to Mr. J. Alder.

H. alliacea, p. 341.

Var. α paulò major; spirâ productiore.

Under stones and logs of wood on Mount Edgecumbe near Plymouth.

H. rotundata, p. 342.

Var. α sparingly among the rejectamenta of the Thames at Battersea. Dinton Hall, Bucks: Rev. Dr. Goodall.

By the kind permission of Dr. Turton, I have examined his specimen of the *Helix rotundata* Conch. Dict. It is, as I suspected, only a distortion of the above variety, and answers to the var. β of Pfeiffer, who refers it to the *H. perspectiva* of Mühl-

field. The upper volutions are nearly flat, and the umbilicus very patent. I possess a specimen from the neighbourhood of Dover, which seems to connect the two species.

H. umbilicata, p. 342.

Torquay; *Dr. Turton*. Cloonoomy Barracks and at Cove, plentiful; *App. to Welsh & Whitelaw's Hist. of Dublin*.

My friend M. D'Orbigny of Rochelle was good enough to set me right as to the identity of Draparnaud's *H. pygmæa* with this species; and from his intimate acquaintance with that author during his lifetime, and having been for many years a contemporary and fellow-labourer in the same pursuits, I have no doubt of his correctness. Mr. Sheppard's name of *Kirbii* should therefore be retained for the following species.

H. pygmæa, p. 343, *lege* *Kirbii*.

Woods of the North of Devon. Neighbourhood of Bristol; *Mr. J. S. Miller*. Tor Abbey Wood (Gen. Bingham); *Rev. Dr. Goodall*.

H. acuta, p. 344.

Kent; and South of Devon.—“Near Belfast (*Dr. MacDonnel*): and by Mrs. Travers at Belgrove;” *App. to Welsh & Whitelaw's Hist. of Dublin*.

BULIMUS.

B. Montacuti, p. 345.

Occasionally found on the Kentish Downs.—Neighbourhood of Dublin: *App. to Welsh & Whitelaw's Hist. of Dublin*.

Dr. Turton has described in the *Zoological Journal*, No. VII. p. 363. a well known Sicilian species under the name of *Bul. tuberculatus*; but I can hardly think the information he received as to its habitat can have been correct.

B. acutus, p. 346.

I was

I was wrong in saying the *B. ventricosus* of Draparnaud is a variety of this species; though the transition to our species through the variety α is certainly very slight. This last variety Mr. Lowe tells me he found in great abundance on Iona island in the summer of 1824.

CIONELLIA.

C. lubrica, p. 347.

Var. α virescenti-alba, hyalina.

Pentifully in the grounds of Tawstock (Sir Bouchier Wrey's) House, near Barnstaple, North Devon.

CLAUSILIA.

C. nigricans, p. 351.

Var. α . alba. Dinton Hall, Bucks: *Rev. Dr. Goodall*.

C. parvula, p. 352.

There is a specimen of this shell in Dr. Leach's Cabinet, British Museum.

C. plicatula, p. 354, *lege* Rolphii.

Animal nigrescens, supernè valde corrugatum. *Sustentaculum* angustius.

C. pumila. *Pfeiffer*, iii. 41. *Taf.* vii. *fig.* 16?

I believe this to be a distinct species from the *C. plicatula* of Draparnaud; and Leach's name of *Rolphii* (which has been published by Mr. Gray in one of the Numbers of the London Medical Review for 1821) should perhaps be adopted.

C. labiata, p. 353.

Not an uncommon species in Sicily and the Ionian Archipelago. Mr. G. B. Sowerby furnished me with specimens from the late Mr. G. Humphrey's collection; and he supposes that it was through the same channel introduced into Montagu's British Catalogue. Mr. Lyons informs me that his specimen was presented to him by Miss Pocock.

C. ventricosa, p. 354.

Animal nigrescens, pede dilutiore. Tentacula breviuscula.

Not uncommon at the roots of willows, and among the rejectamenta at Battersea Fields. Eton; rejectamenta at Weymouth, and parts of South Devon; *Rev. Dr. Goodall*.

C. derugata, p. 354.

Var. *α. alba, hyalina.*

Neighbourhood of Bath, rare. Darnwood: Kent; *Mr. J. F. Stephens*.

Dr. Turton favoured me with the *C. papillaris* of Draparnaud as British. It is rather narrower in girth, with the peristome not so thick and reflected as in South-European specimens; but as the Doctor could not give me the exact locality of his shells, and Baron Férussac has pronounced this, with (deservedly) the *Helix octona* and *Bulla rivalis* of British authors, as exotic to this country, I cannot for the present give it a place in my catalogue.

PUPA.

P. Secale, p. 355.

Jaminia Secale. Risso, Prod. de l'Eur. Mér. iv. 88.

Devizes, *Dr. Turton*: and my friend Doctor Gibbon of Swansea showed me some specimens which he had received from the neighbourhood of Brecon, South Wales.

Mr. J. E. Gray tells me that he once found a specimen of the *Pupa cinerea* (Draparnaud) among the rejectamenta of the Thames at Battersea; and I have since myself detected an imperfect specimen at the same place.

P. ringens, p. 356.

"Animal dark lead colour above and white below." *Mr. Alder, Catal.*

P. bidentata. Pfeiffer, i. 59. Taf. iii. fig. 21, 22.

P. Muscorum c. Id. iii. 61.?

P. um-

P. umbilicata, p. 356.

P. unidentata. Pfeiffer, i. 58. *Taf. iii. fig. 19, 20.*?

P. Muscorum b. Id. iii. 61.

Var. *α*.

P. Muscorum. Pfeiffer?

P. Muscorum a. Id.?

Jaminia (Leach?) Muscorum. Risso, *Prod. de l'Eur. Mér*
iv. 88.

ALÆA.

A. marginata, p. 357.

Pupa Muscorum d. Pfeiffer, iii. 61?

Jaminia marginata. Risso, iv. 88.

A. nitida, p. 358.

Animal griseum. *Tentacula superiora* breviuscula, clava-
vata; *inferiora* vix (etiam cum lente) discernenda.

Vertigo edentula. Pfeiffer?

Pupa edentula. Mr. Alder, *Catal.*

Jaminia edentula. Russo, iv. 88.

North Devon, and Surry. The *Alæa revoluta* of my Synopsis is an old and bleached specimen, with the aperture placed more extrinsically than usual.

A. cylindrica, p. 359.

Animal rufo-nigricans, nitidum. *Tentacula superiora*
paululùm arcuata.

Pupa minutissima. Pf.?

I have added a description of the animal from specimens taken in the South-west of France, where it is not uncommon in situations similar to that of the British specimen before noticed.

4 bis. SUBSTRIATA, Jeffreys.

Animal nigricanti-griseum. *Tentacula superiora* longius-
cula, gracilia; *inferiora* bulbiformia. *Sustentaculum*
angustius.

Testa

Testa subdolioliformis, ventricosior, nitidula et (præsertim ad apicem) argutè striata, fulvo-cornea. *Anfractus* 4—5, globosi. *Apertura* suborbiculato-lunata, extùs parùm marginata, subsinuata; intùs 5—6 lamellis, nempe 2—3 columellaribus et 3 labralibus instructa: *peristomio* tenui, subreflexo. *Umbilicus* angustatus.

Long. 0.06.—Diam. 0.04.

Vertigo 4—5-dentata. *Studer, Catal.*

V. pygmæa. Pf.?

V. similis. Férussac, Prodr. 64.

Pupa sexdentata. *Mr. Alder, Catal.*

In a marshy piece of ground near Rawleigh House (Mrs. Barbor's), Barnstaple, together with the last and following species, rare.

The first intimation I had of this very desirable shell having been found in Britain, was through the Baron de Férussac, in whose cabinet at Paris I observed specimens which Mr. Bean had sent him from Scarborough as the *Turbo sexdentatus* of Montagu. And Mr. Alder (who was aware of its distinctness from Montagu's species) has since obligingly presented me with a fine series from the neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

A. vulgaris, p. 360.

Jaminia 5-dentata Risso, iv. 88?

A. palustris, p. 360.

Jaminia 7-dentata. Risso, iv. 88?

Under ash-boughs which had lain long on the ground; not uncommon in several places about Bath; rejectamenta at Battersea, rare; and with the last species.

VERTIGO.

V. pusilla, p. 361.

Jaminia

Jaminia heterostropha. *Risso*, 88.

Moist woods of the North of Devon, rare. *Dr. Turton*.

V. angustior, p. 361.

V. Venetia (*Charpentier*). *Férussac*, *Prodr.* p. 65?

In the Honourable Lady E. Finch's collection of British shells. Mr. Stephens also possesses a young specimen from Battersea Fields.

CYCLOSTOMA.

We are indebted to the Rev. M. J. Berkeley for an elaborate paper in the Zoological Journal, on the Animal of the *C. elegans*, which, together with its neighbouring genera the *Helicina* and that comprising the *Cyclostoma maculatum*, &c. of Draparnaud, might conveniently form a new order by itself intermediate between the *Pulmonobranchia* and *Pectinibranchia* of Cuvier.

CARYCHIUM.

C. fuscum, p. 364.

Two specimens in a moist wood near Barnstaple, Devonshire, *Miss Hill*. And Mrs. Griffiths of Torquay, who also some time ago found this species in considerable abundance near Ilfracombe in the same county, has confirmed to me *Férussac's* description of the animal.

C. politum, p. 365, *lege* GOODALLI.

Animal fuscescenti-nigrum, nitidum, lubricum. *Tentacula* superiora cylindrico-clavata.

Carychium Menkeanum. *Pfeiffer*.

Pupa Menkeana. *Pfeiffer*.

Azeca tridens. *Fleming*, *B. A.* p. 269. *Mr. Alder*, *Catal.*

Warley-wood near Bath: *Mr. Miller*. Amersham, Bucks: *Rev. Dr. Goodall*.

Having also myself lately discovered this species in great abundance in woods of the North of Devon, I am fully assured
that

that it is not a *Carychium*, the animal having four tentacula, the two upper ones ocellated at their extremity. Indeed the appearance of the animal and its shell (the latter being slightly channelled at its base when young) bears so close a resemblance to the *Cionella lubrica* of my Synopsis, that I have no hesitation in assigning it a place near that species. As the character indicated by the word *politus* is common to all the hitherto known species of *Cionella*, I cannot do better than adopt for this the name of *Goodalli*, which Baron Férussac has proposed in honour of my kind and much respected friend the Provost of Eton.

Pfeiffer is, I believe, the first author who has noticed it out of this country.

AURICULA.

A. alba, p. 369.

Animal album. *Sustentaculum* latius, hyalinum.

Alive in crevices of the rocks at Ilfracombe and Linton, North Devon.

4 bis. *A. multivolvis*. *Jeffreys*.

Animal ———

Testa ovato-fusiformis, ventricosa, solidior, glabra, nitida, castaneo-albescens. *Anfractus* 12 connexi, supernè parùm crenati: spirâ obtusè acuminatâ. *Apertura* oblonga, angusta; plicâ unicâ ad inferiorem partem columellæ discernendâ: *peristomio* simplice.

Long. 0.3.—Diam. 0.15.

Voluta bullaoides. *Montagu, Suppl. p.* 102. *t.* 30. *f.* 4.

Tornatella bullaoides. *Fér.* 108.

Baron de Férussac favoured me with the specimen above described, which he had received with two others from Mr. Bean of Scarborough, as found on that coast. It has the habit and aperture

aperture of a true *Auricula* ; but I have not ventured to break my solitary specimen to examine the internal structure of the spire, which I consider the main test of distinction between that genus and *Tornatella* conchologically considered. The upper whorls are very small in proportion ; and the last, as usual in the genus, occupies more than two thirds of the entire shell.

Mr. Clark of Bath, whose well known zeal and industry as a British conchologist is more than equalled by his accuracy, has since informed me that he discovered a specimen some years ago among a parcel of West Indian shells of no great value. This is an interesting fact, and must leave the indigenoussness of this species (at present at least) in some doubt.

The section of *Auricula* (*Conovulus* Lam.), to which this belongs, are all natives of tropical climates.

LIMNEUS.

L. glutinosus, p. 371.

Dr. Goodall possesses specimens in his cabinet marked as from "Scarborough ; Swaffham ; Windermere ; Oxford ; Eton ; and Deal marshes." Wittleseamere ; *Mr. Stephens*. From this latter place I have seen specimens which measure full three quarters of an inch in length. Stanmore, Middlesex ; *Mr. G. B. Sowerby*.

L. pereger, p. 374.

Var. γ . *Gulnaria lacustris*. *Leach's British Mollusca* (inedited)? *Ead. Brit. Mus.*

The *Limnei ovatus*, *vulgaris* and *pereger* of Pfeiffer, all appear to belong to this species.

L. major, p. 375.

Var. β . Surry and Croydon canal, not uncommon.

The *Physa scaturiginum* of Draparnaud, which Dr. Turton has noticed as British in one of the Numbers of the Zoological Journal, is the fry of this species.

This section of *Limneus* belongs to M. Risso's genus *Leachia*, and the *Stagnicola* of Dr. Leach.

L. communis, p. 376.

Var. α . magis elongata, labro intus vix reflexo. Dorking, Surry: Mr. Stutchbury.

Var. β . minor, testacei coloris, *truncatulo* affinis.

L. fuscus. Pfeiffer i. 92. Taf. iv. fig. 25?

Common in marshes along the banks of the Thames from Battersea to Woolwich. The gradation from one to another of the different species of European *Limnei* is so very slight, that unless, as M. Blainville once expressed to me, the *stagnalis*, *palustris* and *pereger* are excepted, there would properly be no species at all.

L. elongatus, p. 376.

Ireland (Rev. James Bulwer); Scarborough (Mr. Bean); and Norfolk (Dr. Leach); Rev. Dr. Goodall.

L. Grayanus, p. 378.

does not belong to the *Pulmonobranchia*; but (on account of its animal) would form a curious anomaly in Férussac's sub-genus *Paludina* of the genus of the same name. In the form of the shell it approaches to some of the smaller *Melaniæ*.

L. detritus, p. 378.

I have seen Dr. Turton's specimens of his *Helix detrita*, which are a true *Bulimus*, and very different from the above species. Dr. Pulteney's cabinet in the Linnean Society's museum contains several; but I did not observe any appearance of bands. It is, however, a very doubtful species both as to its habitat and locality. Férussac refers it without a doubt to a variety of the *Bulimus radiatus* of Draparnaud.

PHYSA.

1 bis. *P. alba*.

Phyza. Risso.

Animal ———

Testa sphærico-ovata, ventricosa, fragilis, diaphana, striatula, alba. *Anfractus* 3—4, globosi; suturâ excavatâ; spirâ brevissimâ, acutiore. *Apertura* larga, ovata.

Long. 0.275.—Diam. 0.175.

Physa alba. Turton in Zool. Journ. No. vii. p. 363. t. xiii. f. 3.

Dr. Turton says, this rare and eminently beautiful species was sent him by Mr. Blomer as from the river Towin, North Wales. Lady Elizabeth Finch did me the honour of presenting me with a specimen, which I believe was procured through the same channel. Mr. Sowerby has this species from Sicily; and I fear Dr. Turton has been deceived or mistaken in its British locality.

P. hypnorum, p. 382.

Var. α . minor, magis oblonga.

In pools on Crymlyn Burrows near Swansea, rare. Colour a deep and bright bronze.

PLANORBIS.

P. Vortex, p. 382.

The variety α of my Synopsis is abundant at Battersea; and the other below the Thames about Woolwich.

P. corneus, p. 383.

Neighbourhood of Dublin: *App. to Welsh & Whitelaw's Hist. of Dublin.*

P. lutescens, p. 385, lege disciformis.

Not the *Planorbis lutescens* of Lamarck, as I had supposed.

P. Draparnaldi, p. 386.

P. albus α . *Pfeiffer*, 3. 64?

In the Honourable Lady E. Finch's collection of British shells, mixed with the *P. albus*.

The *Helix rhombea* of Turton's Conchological Dictionary should be referred to a variety of the *Planorbis umbilicatus*, and not this species. My error arose from having seen in the late Mr. Miller's cabinet, specimens of the above, which Dr. Turton had named "*Pl. rhombeus*."

P. albus, p. 387.

P. reticulatus. *Risso*.

P. nitidus, p. 388.

Abundantly in a pool on Wandsworth Common near London ; and more sparingly in Battersea marshes and other parts of the neighbourhood. The shells are frequently infested by the ova of a small aquatic insect.

Var. α . *duplò minor, subtùs latè umbilicata*.

This was given to me by the Provost of Eton, who received it from Mr. Bean of Scarborough, and may possibly be a distinct species. Its form is intermediate between the *Pl. nitidus* and *lineatus*.

P. lineatus, p. 389.

P. clausulatus. *Férussac, Concordance &c.*

ANCYLUS.

This genus, as M. Rauq remarks, has not ceased from being bandied about from one family to another ; and even now, its proper position among the *Scutibranchous* (for it is quite certain they do not belong to the *Pulmonobranchous*) *Mollusca*, is far from

from being determined. In this, as well as the genus *Patella*, to which it is most probably allied, I have frequently observed individuals out of their natural element, and only occasionally in the enjoyment of a few spray drops of water which fell from the sides of the rock to which they were attached.